

# World Weather Attribution

World Weather Attribution (WWA) is an international effort to analyse and communicate the possible influence of climate change.

From the official website:

World Weather Attribution (WWA) is an international effort to analyse and communicate the possible influence of climate change on extreme weather events, such as storms, extreme rainfall, heatwaves, cold spells, and droughts.

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Recognising society's interest in reducing the human, economic, and environmental costs of weather-related disasters, WWA delivers timely and scientifically reliable information on how extreme weather may be affected by climate change.

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Recent studies have quantified the impact of climate change on the likelihood and intensity of bushfires, heatwaves and storms.

Through extensive media engagement – including the Guardian, the Daily Mail, the Times, Scientific American, CBS, BBC and many more – WWA has helped to change the global conversation around climate change, influencing adaptation strategies and paving the way for new sustainability litigation. In 2020, climate change attribution was named one of MIT Tech Review's top ten breakthrough technologies.

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WWA is a partnership of:

Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford (ECI)

Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI)

Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (LSCE)

University of Princeton

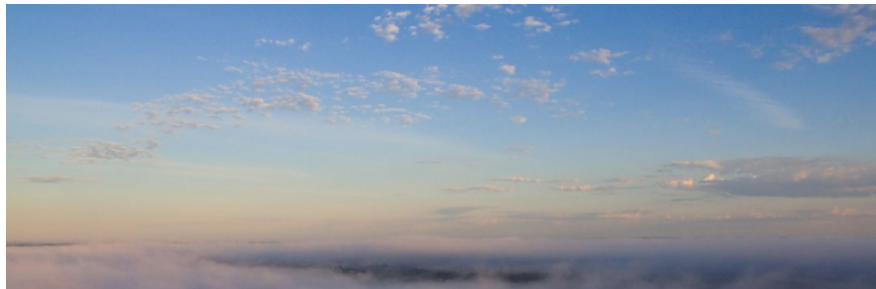
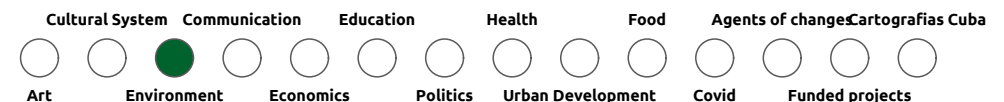
National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (The Climate Centre).

WWA was initiated in late 2014 after the scientific community concluded that the emerging science of extreme event attribution could be operationalised. It is hosted at the Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford, and co-led by Dr Geert Jan van Oldenborgh (KNMI) and Dr Friederike Otto (ECI).

Science partners at WWA utilise established peer-reviewed methods to perform their attribution assessments. We regularly include additional international scientists to develop greater regional capacity and geographic reach.

Identifying a human fingerprint on individual extreme weather events – probabilistic extreme event attribution – has been an important goal of the scientific community for more than a decade. In 2004, Stott et al., published a paper in Nature showing that climate change had at least doubled the risk of the record-breaking 2003 European summer heatwave that resulted in the deaths



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**<https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/>**